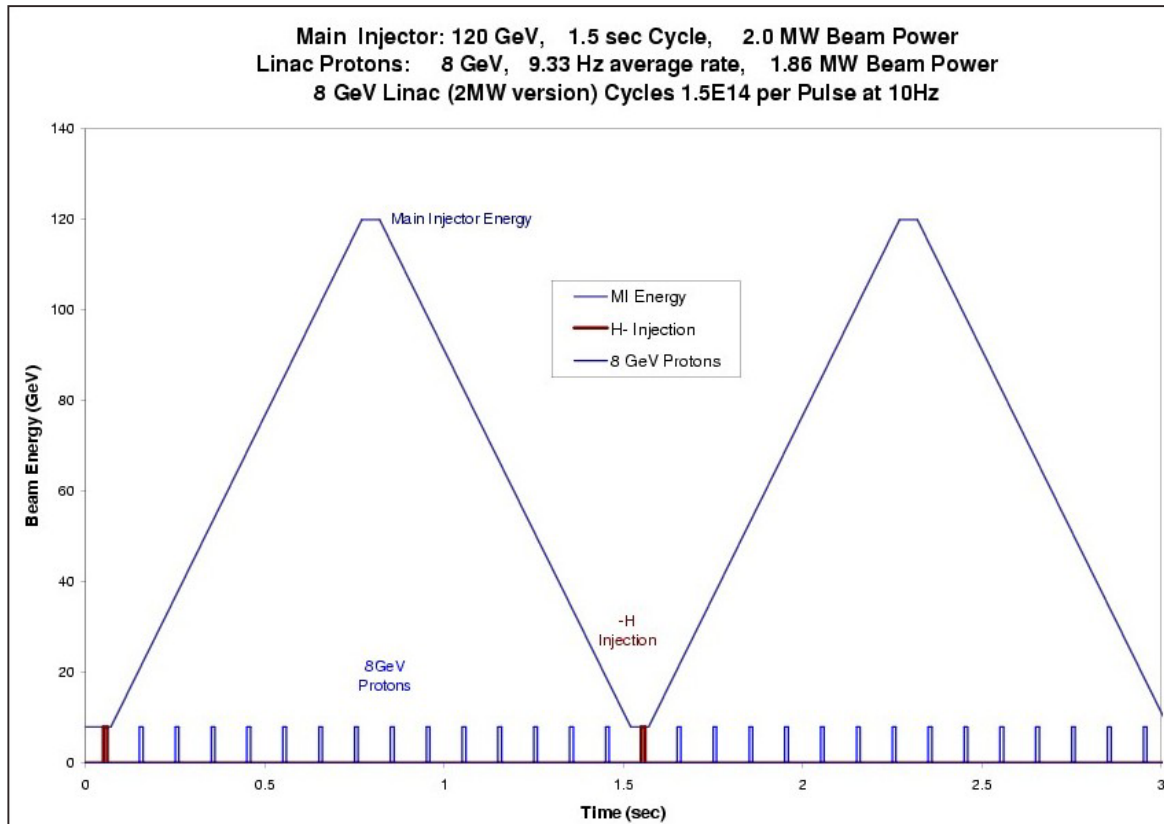


# Proton Economics & Sub-Program Compatibilities

# Number of Protons vs Beam Power - 1



8 GeV Linac provides  
 $1.5 \times 10^{14}$  protons/pulse

Presently favored scheme:  
 Linac cycles at 2.5 Hz,  
 with an upgrade to cycle  
 at 10 Hz.

The MI takes one Linac  
 pulse every 1.5 sec, &  
 hence accelerates  
 $1.5 \times 10^{14}$  protons to  
 120 GeV every 1.5 secs.

# Number of Protons vs Beam Power - 2

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$1.5 \times 10^{14}$  protons at 120 GeV every 1.5 secs corresponds to 2MW on target

The 8 GeV and 120 GeV programs can run together:

8 GeV Linac			POT / $10^7$ secs	
Cycle	Beam	Protons	8 GeV	120 GeV
Time	Power	per $10^7$ s	Program	Program
2.5 Hz	0.5 MW	$3.8 \times 10^{21}$	$2.8 \times 10^{21}$	$1 \times 10^{21}$
10 Hz	2 MW	$1.5 \times 10^{22}$	$1.4 \times 10^{22}$	$1 \times 10^{21}$

For comparison:

NuMI with 0.25 (0.4) MW  $\rightarrow 1.3$  (2)  $\times 10^{20}$  protons/  $10^7$  secs

MiniBooNE with  $\sim 36$  KW  $\rightarrow 2.5 \times 10^{20}$  protons/  $10^7$  secs

(Note:  $8 \times 10^{18}$  protons/week  $\times 42$  weeks =  $3.4 \times 10^{20}$  protons / year)

# Compatibilities

To understand which sub-programs are compatible or incompatible we need some design work on the interface between the beam and the experiments ... beam matching etc (everyone wants a different bunch structure, for example)

However, there are a couple of things that can be said ...

# Kaon Program at the MI

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Mode	Sample	Physics	Number of Protons on Target
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \nu$	1000	3% $(V_{ts}^* V_{td})$	$1.5 \times 10^{20}$
$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu$	1000	1.5% $\text{Im}(V_{ts}^* V_{td})$	$1.6 \times 10^{21}$
$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e e$	$2 \times 10^4$	10% $\text{Im}(V_{ts}^* V_{td})$	$2.5 \times 10^{20}$
$K_S-K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e e$	$5 \times 10^5$	10% $\text{Im}(V_{ts}^* V_{td})$	$5 \times 10^{23}$

Needs slow spill, which is in conflict with the neutrino program which needs fast extraction. A second ring can resolve the conflict. A  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \nu$  experiment receiving  $1.5 \times 10^{20}$  POT could be done with slow spill in a few months dedicated run, or a longer run with fast extraction to a bunch-stretcher and a 10% tax on the  $\nu$  program. In contrast,  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu$  presumably would require a second ring & lots of running

# Pion Program at 8 GeV

The feeling amongst the pion enthusiasts at our October Workshop was that the pion program requires a modest number of POT.

The Pion/Kaon group is working on producing a table summarizing number of POT required for various pion measurements ... the tricky bit is understanding the relevant efficiencies. We are hoping to have the desired table in a couple of weeks.

# Muon Program at 8 GeV

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We know how many low energy muons we can produce/year, but until we have designed a muon source, we do not know the efficiency for utilizing the muons ... except for stopped muons:

Brice, Geer, Paul & Tayloe

	FNAL 2 MW at 8 GeV	SNS 1.4 MW at 1.3 GeV
P/yr	$1.6 \times 10^{22}$	$6.7 \times 10^{22}$
DAR (ν/p)	1.5	0.13
DAR (ν/yr)	$2.3 \times 10^{22}$	$0.92 \times 10^{22}$
ν <sub>e</sub> Events/yr	8900 ε <sub>REC</sub>	3500 ε <sub>REC</sub>
ν <sub>μ</sub> Events/yr	1500 ε <sub>REC</sub>	600 ε <sub>REC</sub>
ν̄ <sub>μ</sub> Events/yr	3200 ε <sub>REC</sub>	1200 ε <sub>REC</sub>

Neutrino production  
from Decays At Rest

Event rates for a  
MiniBooNE-like  
detector at L = 60 m  
(scaled from G. Van  
Dalen nucl-ex/0309014)

# How to Proceed on Understanding the Muon Program at 8 GeV

We need to design and cost the source. This probably requires a director-sponsored study with some engineering support.

The interface between the muon source and the experiment is experiment-dependent. The source design work must include the design of the interface (beam matching) for the most promising experiments.